The Blair County Whig.

Vol. XIV--Whole No. 746. *OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.* New Series--Vol. 1, No. 11.

John Brotherline, John H. Keatley, } Editors.

HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1862.

RAILROAD CARS.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES.

TRAIN LEAVES HOLLIDAYSBURG—
At 6.50 A M, c'ing with Mail T. E. & Ex. T. W.
" 1.55 P. M., connecting with Mail Tr. West.
" 8.25 P. M., connecting with Fast L. West.

RETURNING.

LEAVES ALTOONA—
At 8.40 A M, on depart. M. T. E. & Ex. T. W.
" 2.45 P. M., on departure of Mail Tr. West.
" 9.10 P. M.. on departure of Fast L. West.

ALTOONA DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. Stewart Banks, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. Lee Spottswood, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Leoture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clook. Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. C. L. Ehrenfeld, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. Sembower, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. Samuel Kephart, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. John Tuigg, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ———— Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. Alexander Johnson, Pastor—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at two o'clock in the afternoon.

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Mountain Lodge, No. 281, A. Y. M., mee on second Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

Mountain R. A. Chapter, No. 189, A. Y. M., meets on the first Thursday and third Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in the same room as above.

Mountain Council No. 9, A. Y. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Commandery. No. 10, A. Y. M., meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clok, P. M., in same room as above.

Altoona Lodge, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

Veranda Lodge, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

Winnebago Tribe, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

Altoona Division, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Jacob M Cherry, John McClelland, Justices of the Peace.
John Allison, Burgess.
A A Smyth, Daniel Laughman, John McDowell, R Greenwood, C R Hostetter, N J Mervine, Town Council.
S M Woodkok, Clerk to Council.
Daniel Laughman, Borough Treasurer.
George B Cramer, John Shoemaker, J B Hileman, William Boyden, James Lowther, E A Beck, School Directors.
J B Hileman, Treasurer of School Board.
Joseph K Ely, High Constable.
Joseph K Ely, Collector of Taxes.
J Lowther, C J Mann, A McCormick, Auditors
John McClelland, Assessor.
Jacob Hesser, J L Reifsnyder, Assistant Assessors.
William Maloney, East Ward; John L Piper, West Ward; Christian Whistler, North Ward; Judges of Elections.
D M Greene, John Hooper, East Ward; J K Bellman, Robert Pitcairns, West Ward; Robert McCormick, John Condo, North Ward, Inspectors.

For Sewing Machines.

JONAS BROOK & BRO'S

PRIZE MEDAL SPOOL COTTON

2[illegible] White, Black & Colored.

[illegible]e particularly for [illegible]ry Strong, Smooth and [illegible]ot impaired by wash- [illegible] needle. For ma- [illegible]e,

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1862.

☞ We publish below, a letter from John Hickman, a Blair county boy, now Fireman on board of the U. S. Steam Sloop of War Richmond. He deserves credit for his patriotism.

On Board the U. S. Sloop of War, Richmond---Mouth of S. W. Pass Mississippi.

October 30. 1861.

Dear Sister:

I embrace the opportunity of informing you of my whereabouts, and the doings of the "boys" among the crew. The mail came this morning and no letter came for me, and I was sorry; for it is now two months since I heard from home. We have had several little brushes with the rebels. On the 11th of October, between three and four o'clock in the morning, while we were coaling ship, and the decks all lumbered up; one watch was at work on the coal ship, while the other was asleep in their hammocks, (for we've had to work all night) the rebels sent an infernal machine down on us, in the dark, and it was not seen until nearly upon us, when the alarm was given, the drum beat to quarters, and every man to his station. The Battering Ram struck us about midships and knocked a hole in the side of our vessel, and got clear of us; when we began to fire, but I don't know how much damage we did to their machine. I saw some of the shells strike her but they seemed to glance off. She was a long, low looking thing, something like a canal boat. Nobody was to be seen on board until the vessel got clear of us, when a man put his head out and threw up a rocket as a signal and directly we saw several fire rafts coming down, all in a blaze. Behind this, came eight or ten rebel gun boats. The wind was low, and they could not come up to us. They made their way out to sea. The current carried us ashore and we have run aground for awhile. The rebels turned and thought they had us for certain. They attempted to shell us. The shells flew thick and fast about us and many burst over our heads. A shot passed through the after part of the vessel into the Captan's Cabin. Our ship returned the fire and the rebels soon found that we could throw shells as fast as they could. The rebels hauled off with some damages. We are expecting another attack every night, and sleep with our cutlasses buckled upon us, and our revolvers at our sides.

It is hard to tell when this trouble will be settled, but until it is settled we must grin and bear it.

Don't forget to write and do send me some papers, we can't get any here.

Yours affectionately,

JOHN HICKMAN.

A TALE.

THE WAYWARD CHILD.

I suppose I was wrongly managed. I know that there were no pains taken to render my home pleasant to me.

My parents were wealthy; but *money* was to them the thing of all things that was valuable. They considered it worth more than anything which they could buy.

Their domestic economy was, consequently, regulated upon the principle of doing without everything that could be spared, in order to save money.

Oh! how I hated that expression. My nature was so different from theirs.—Where I got it from I cannot tell. I knew no relations besides my parents, and surely my soul was no way akin to their souls.

They were cold, and undemonstrative, and taciturn; they were grave and dignified in air and motion. My heart was a furnace of glowing passions and emotions. I longed to express, by overt acts, my warm affections. I was talkative (to my birds) and, though graceful, as I was often told, there was little dignity about me.

As I grew older I grew beautiful, at least so I was often told, and I might as well [illegible] that I believed the report. On arriv- [illegible]t womanhood I was sought in marri- [illegible]y Tracey Willard, who won my love [illegible] my parents knew his intentions. As [illegible] they got their eyes open they for- bid him the house; but, with my usual waywardness, I resolved to disobey their injunctions.

One day a little girl came to our door, and asked for me. Mother heard her.

"What is your errand? I will deliver it. Delia is busy now, and I don't want her called away."

"Please ma'am, I was told to see *herself* for a minute, and to put this note in her own hand."

"Here, give it to me. Who is it from?" I heard mother say, as, almost head foremost, I rushed down the stairs.

I snatched the note, retreated to my room, and locked myself in, despite the commands of my mother to yield the note to her.

I did not know the handwriting. It was the first time that ever I had seen it; but instinctively I felt whose it was.

I stood qivering from head to foot as I read the few lines addressed to me. They were:

"Why not reply to me? I feel certain that you *would* if you *could* at least answer what I have said. I love you with my whole heart, and unless I am greatly deceived there is a sympathy between us. If this reaches you—and I mean it shall, will you not meet me at precisely half past eight o'clock to-night, in the grove back of the church? I will be there awaiting you, with a carriage, and we will never part again. You shall be made my wife."

That night at the appointed hour, I covered myself with a black mantle and crept cautiously through the garden and out to the Avenue, then I ran swiftly, with my heart in my mouth, to the grove behind the church.

The night was delicious. There was no moon; but myriads of stars, with their shining eyes, looked down upon me. The air was sweet and balmy, the breezes gently stirred the trees that seemed to whisper above my head as I stood in their shadow, awaiting the approach of my lover.

I had no fears, no scruples about what I was going to do. It did, indeed, occur to me that the man who could tempt a girl to run away from home to become his wife, might not make a very worthy husband; but I banished the unwelcome thought.

Becoming impatient of delay I had passed through the grove once, and was doing so a second time, before I met Mr. Willard. By this time I was nearly wild with nervous fears. But my fears were now changed to happiness. He bore me to the cariage that was awaiting us, and in an hour's time, I was the wife of my companion.

One happy year I passed, and then my earthly happiness was forever at an end.

When my parents found that I was married, they forgave me—after a fashion. They allowed me to visit them, and they visited me; but they told me nearly every time they saw me, that I had married a bad man, and that I should soon find it out; that I had made a hard bed for myself to lie in, but that I must expect to reap as I had sown.

This pleasant talk went in at one ear and out at the other, while my faith in Tracey lasted.

But a fatal day for my peace arrived.—As I said before, for a year I was happy; for, although my husband was a decided "ladies' man," and a very great favorite with women, he was always so very kind and affectionate towards me that I could not suspect him of really *loving* any other.

But one morning I observed him reading a note that appeared to move him considerably, though a man that knew well how to command his features. I watched him, and saw the color mount into his face, and his eyes sparkle with unusual light. He tossed the letter into the fire and left the room. In a moment there was left of the paper only a thin blue sheet of ashes, which floated out into the room. Taking care that my motions or my breath did not scatter it, I bowed over it to read the words that were yet distinctly visible thereupon. How they did blast my sight! never shall I be able to forget them. They were as follows:

MY DEAREST FRIEND—Yes, I consent. I cannot live without you. I will meet you as you desire, and all shall be as you wish. Your power is upon me. I am yours for ever and ever, with a love that is stronger than life or death. I will meet you, then, at exactly half past eight, in the path through Hazel Wood. My beautiful, my darling, *am* I to clasp you once again?

Yours eternally.

The name was not there, but what did I care for a name? My husband loved another woman—what more was it necessary for me to know? She loved him madly—was willing to sacrifice the world for his love—to elope—for doubtless such was their intention.

Well, I had their secret. I, too, would meet my husband in Hazel Wood. I would know who the woman was that robbed me of my happiness.

At the appointed hour I glided out into the darkness, and hastened, with trembling steps, to the fatal tryst.

Hiding myself close to the path, I waited impatiently the result.

Soon a tall, slender figure, wrapped in a dark cloak, came lightly along, and paused near to where I crouched amid the bushes.

I heard her sigh and mutter a trembling, agitated voice—

"Can this be I?" a strong shiver shook her frame, and she added, "But to see him, to clasp him once more again, is worth all this, and more."

As she raised her face to the starlight, I recognized her. She had been my dearest friend, and we had loved each other. She was an orphan. "Poor Agnes," I exclaimed. Soon my husband came. I will not dwell on details.

As they seated themselves upon a broad stone near me, I stepped from my covert, and under the starlight stood before them.

My husband was terribly startled; even through the darkness I saw the ghastly pallor that spread over his face. As for Agnes, she gave one glance at me, and then hid her face in the bosom of him whose arms encircled her.

Without saying a word, I left them, and returned in a dreadful excitement, to my now desolate home.

The way of the transgressor is always hard. I had transgressed many righteous laws, and the day of retribution had come for me; but more fearful was the fate of the guilty lovers.

When I left them they were for some time incapable of arranging any course of action. But they at length decided upon departing from the State in the first train of cars which left in the morning. Parting for a few hours to make their hasty preparations, they met again at the railway station, at six o'clock the next day, and were off, as they doubtless hoped, to some happier home.

But the hand of God was against them. There was an accident on the railroad, and many lost their lives. Tracey was instantly killed, but the orphan Agnes was taken up in a senseless state, and brought back whence she had started. I took her to my own house, and with my own hands nursed her until she died—and she told me, with her failing breath, of the plans that death had frustrated. Terrible was her remorse for the crime she had committed; but to the last she could not repent of having loved.

"I die, not knowing what is to be my fate. I am sorry for having wronged you. I am sorry for all my sins; but I want to rejoin him whose love was more to me than all of life."

These were her last words. The spell that had been cast over her soul, not even death nor the fear of dark eternity could break. I shuddered to see her die—but I had forgiven her, and the tears that I shed over her cold clay brought *peace* to my own heart, which was dead to all earthly *happiness*.

My parents never knew these tragic events. To many who have wondered long at various mysterious circumstances in my conduct and conversation, this revelation will explain all.

To the young let me say, "Even if you are not happy in your home, never leave it secretly—never commit your fate to the hands of a man who tempts you to deceive father and mother."

VARIETY.

☞ In a paper entitled *Fueille de Tout le Mount*, an explanation is given of a fact, which has puzzled sporting men—namely, why the left barrel of a gun bursts so much more frequently than the right? The explanation is this: The sportsman on going out loads both barrels, and on seeing a bird rise, fires naturally the right one; he re-loads that barrel, and when he again sees a bird or a hare, he fires again; and he does so perhaps twenty times in succession. Each firing gives a shock to the charge in the left barrel, and at last the succession of shots separates the wadding from the powder and the shot—the consequence is that a vacum ensues between them, and when the second barrel is discharged it frequently bursts. To prevent this danger the recommendation is made that whenever the right-hand barrel is loaded, the charge in the left hand one should also be rammed down. This looks reasonable, at all events.

☞ When Gen. Lee was a prisoner at Albany, he dined with an Irishman. Before entering upon the wine, the General remarked to his host, that after drinking, he was apt to abuse Irishmen, for which he hoped the host would excuse him in advance. "By my soul, General, I will do that," said his host, "if you will excuse a trifling fault which I have myself. It is this: whenever I hear a man abusing ould Ireland, I have a sad fault of cracking his sconce with my shilaly!" The General was civil during the whole evening.

☞ 'I tell you that I shall commit suicide, if you don't have me.'

'Well Charley, as soon as you have given me that evidence of your affection, I will believe you love me.'

He immediately hung himself upon her neck and said: 'There now, is not that an act of Susycide?' She wilted.

Loss in Battles.

At the battle of *Arcola*, the Austrians lost in killed and wounded, 18,000 men; the French, 15,000.

At *Hohenlinden* the Austrians loss was 14,000; the French, 8,000.

At *Austerlitz*, the Allies, out of 80,000 men, lost 30,000 in killed, wounded or taken prisoners; the French lost only (!) 12,000.

At *Jena* and *Auerstadt* the Prussians lost 30,000 men, killed and wounded, and nearly as many prisoners, making nearly 60,000 in all; and the French 14,000 in killed and wounded.

At the terrific battle of *Eylau*, the Russians lost 25,000 men in killed and wounded; and the French 30,000.

At *Friedland*, the Russian loss was 17,000, in killed and wounded; The French lost 8,000.

At *Wagram*, the Austrians and French lost each 25,000 men, or 50,000 in all, in killed and wounded.

At *Smolensko* the French loss was 17,000 men—that of the Russians, 10,000.

At *Borodiho*, which is said to have been "the most murderous and obstinately fought battle on record," the French lost in killed, wounded and prisoners' 50,000 men—the Russians about the same number, making in all 100,000 men in one battle!

At *Lutzen* the French loss was 18,000 men—the Allies 15,000.

At *Bautzen* the French lost 25,0000 men—the Allies 15,000.

At *Dresden*, where the battle lasted two days, the Allies lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, 25,000 men; and the French between 10,000 and 12,000.

At *Liepsic*, which lasted three days, Napoleon lost two Marshals, twenty Generals, and about 60,000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners—the Allies, 1,790 officers, and about 40,000 men—upward of 100,000 men in all!

At *Ligny*, the Prussians lost 15,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners; the French, 6,800.

The battle of *Trebbia* lasted three days; and the French and Allies lost each about 12,000 men or 24,000 in all.

Besides these were several others of minor importance to the foregoing, as to the loss of men, but large in the aggregate. There were those of the *Bridge of Lodi*, a most desperately contested fight—the famous *Battle of the Nile*, a sea fight, in which Nelson lost 895 men in killed and wounded, and the French 5,225 men in killed and wounded, 3,005 prisoners, and 12 out of the 17 ships engaged in the action—that of the *Bay of Aboukir*, where the French had 8,000 men engaged, and the Turks 9,000; and every man of the Turks was lost, in killed, wounded and prisoners—*Marengo*, a most desperate and bloody engagement—*Maida*, where the French out of 7,500 men engaged, lost about 4,800 in killed, wounded and prisoners—*Talavera*, another famous and bloody engagement—*Albuera*, where the British, out of 7,500 men engaged, lost 4,300.

The Barefooted Printer Boy.

The Pittsburg "*Morning Ariel*," gives the following story of a distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania: Some thirty years ago a barefooted boy floated down the Susquehanna on an humble raft, and arrived at Harrisburg. He came from the north, and belonged to a large family; all his wordly goods were tied up in a pocket handkerchief.—He sought and obtained employment in a printing office as an apprentice. From an apprentice to a journeyman, from a journeyman to a reporter, from a reporter to an editor, the printer boy worked his way, against obstacles which the suffering poor only know. The perseverence with which he followed in Franklin's footsteps began to realize for him fruits of toil and privation. The young aspirant became printer to the State, and by frugal management was soon enabled to accomplish the object nearest his heart—the establishment of his mother in a home above want, and in possesion of every comfort she could desire. His brothers were his next care; and, like Napoleon, he had a strong arm with which to aid them—an indomitable perseverence that nothing could long successfully obstruct. In a few years, they, too with his sisters, were independent in the world; the once barefooted printer boy was in possession of affluence and wealth, surrounded by a young and affectionate family. He was a friend of the friendless, a patron of merit, and encourager of industry. He rose in honor and office, until the barefooted printer boy who entered a printing office in Harrisburg, hungry and weary, laid down his bundle on a pile of wet paper and asked to become a printer's apprentice, was elected a United States Senator. This man is Simom Cameron, the present Secretary of War.

General Robert Patterson.

It is the intention of the Hon. John Sherman to call for all the papers and correspondence relating to movements of Gen. Patterson, and especially to his much talked of withdrawal from Charlestown to Harper's Ferry.

Assault on the Queen of Greece.

On the 18th of September an attempt was made to assassinate the Queen of Greece. The following account of the affair is taken from a private letter from Athens: On the evening of the 18th the Queen was returning from her usual ride, accompanied by a maid of honor, an aid-de-camp, her equerry and two or three servants. Just as they turned up the street leading to the palace, a pistol was fired, the ball from which passed between the Queen and the maid of honor. The assassin ran, but as it was an open square, and moonlight, he was arrested. His pistol was a six barrel revolver. He was seventeen years of age. On his examination he said he was opposed to the dynasty. The Queen galloped to the palace and said, "Praised be God, who has saved my life." The next day had been fixed for her visit to the navy yard, of which the uncle of the assassin is director. On her way the next morning she charged her attendants not to mention the attempt, as she was to be his guest. He did not learn it till the steamer left the harbor. On her return, the vessels in the harbor and in the road were illuminated, as well as Athens. Thanks to God were offered in the churches. Congratulations have been sent from all parts of the country. The King and Queen are universally respected for their virtues.

AN EVENTFUL PERIOD—MAKING HISTORY.—This is indeed an important era. The American people are now *making a history* that will be read with interest, not only when the boys and girls of to day shall have grown grey with age, but for centuries to come. None of the events recorded in the history of Greece and Rome that are still read with so much interest, were of such world wide importance, as what is now transpiring in this year of Grace 1861. Our young readers, and even grown people, who pore over the details of the war of '12 can hardly realize that a greater strife and if possible a more important one is now in progress in our very midst. The result is to determine, for the benefit of the world whether or not a free Government like ours, is a strong one, capable of endurance, and adapted to the wants of the human family. This struggle, its causes, its details, its results, will be constantly written about, talked about, and referred to in the highest legislative councils of this and other countries, longer than the youngest child that reads these pages will. Let all the youth, then, read about and study the transpiring events of the day, and let them be discussed at the fireside, at the table and in the school-room.—*Daily Tel.*

☞ A Scotchman who has resided in this State for nearly thirty years, and who has accumulated a very handsome property recently sent for his father, with a view that the old gentlemen should share his property, and slip away from life as smoothly as possible. One day, a short time ago, a friend of the family paid a visit to the mansion where the old gentleman was living with his son, and took occasion to compliment the proprietor of the estate on its surpassing loveliness and cozy comfort. The owner, full of love for his home, said he looked upon it and its surroundings as "a perfect heaven on earth."

"Heaven on earth," growled the old man, "Heaven on earth," and not a thimbleful of whiskey in the whole house!"

ONE OF THE POSTMASTERS.—They have a "smart chap" for postmaster in K——, B—— county, Pennsylvania, who has missent a letter to the Washington Post Office, and wants to get it back. We hope the party in New York will get it, which he will, "over the left," judging from the following very explicit note received by the City Postmaster in relation thereto:

K——, B—— Co Pa Nov 22th 61.
P M

Sir I Missent a Letter to your office it Belongs to New York Please Return that Letter to my office and Oblige.

T—— S. H——, P M.

—*Washington Republican.*

☞ A son of old Neptune enlisted in the Fifth Rhode Island Battery. He was picked out as one of the riders, and not long since his horse unseated him.

The commanding officer came up and reprimanded him, and asked him sternly if he did not know how to ride?

He unhesitatingly said "No."

"What did you enlist for?" asked the Captain.

To which the sailor promptly replied—"To shoot Secessionists, not to break colts."

The reply so amused the officer that he rode off smiling.

☞ An army correspondent gives the ollowing account of the medicine given the volunteers:

"Our doctors give us the same medicine for all complaints. Headache, blue pill; belly-ache, blue pill; rheumatism, blue pill; yellow jaundice, blue pill, cold, blue pill; diarrhœa, blue pill; and so on. We are decidedly, the blue pill regiment, and of the opinion that it don't take much to make a doctor."

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1862.

Hon. Charles Sumner, and Hon. S. S. Blair will accept our thanks, for their kindness in furnishing us with important Public Documents.

—As we forgot to mention that we would publish no paper during the Holidays some of our readers have been disappointed. We ask pardon for the omission.

Continental Monthly.

We have received the January number of the "Continental Monthly," a new magazine, devoted to literature and national policy. And we feel safe in recommending it to our readers as a journal of interest and utility. It discusses the slavery question with vigor but without that fanatic zeal which characterizes many of the writers on the subject. Its columns are clothed with the choicest literary and philosophical productions, and gives a rich treat to the reader. It is not over-burdened with fiction, but contains an amount sufficient for the gratification of the lover of romance.. The mechanical execution resembles that of the well known "Knickerbocker."

It is published by J. R. Gilmore, 110 Tremont street, Boston.

Treaty with Mexico.

A treaty between the United States, and Mexico has been signed by which,our government has agreed to assume the debt of some eleven millions, due from Mexico to England, France, and Spain; and as security, will receive public mortgages, and rights to pass troops, and munitions of war through Mexican territory. A war against Mexico has been averted,—An opportunity, to attack the rebel rtates in the rear, if need be, obtained,—And finally, should those European powers have gained military possession of Mexico, outlet would have been made for the Southern cotton crop, and an inlet for supplies. of all kinds. In the making of the treaty, its advantages in a military point have been kept in view.

Mason and Slidell.

The matter is beyond question. The would-be ambassadors have been given up. Secretary Seward has made his reasons public. He bases his conduct upon the principle for which we went to war in 1812, namely, the inviolability of a neutral vessel. We have never recognized his as a general war and of course foreign nations have not done what, we have refused to do. Until this is considered by us as a general war and so considered by strangers, we must act upon the great American doctrine, that in time of *general* peace, the right of visitation and search cannot be enforced. We once said they ought not to be given up, but it was under a misapprehension of the law as applied to the particular facts. We now regret that they are soon to depart on their mission of evil; but in avoiding, at this time, a quarrel with England, we have now an opportunity of testing her good faith, and her desire to profit by our weakness, or of turning aside a blow that, perhaps, would have overturned our noblest, and most effective plans of restoring the Union and conquering rebellion.

Mr. Bright on American Affairs

In company with the violent demonstrations of the British press comes the refreshing speech of Mr. John Bright,. member of Parliament from Manchester, the seat of the English cotton interest.—This speech, we may say reflects the sentiments of that portion of the English people, and assures us that whatever of sympathy the British Cabinet may have for the rebels, yet those most deeply interested in the opening of the Southern ports are our firmest friends. This gentleman, who has always been the champion of popular liberty, and the promoter of parliamentary reforms, made a speech a few weeks ago at a public dinner presided over, by the Mayor of Rochdale, and in course made some of the most pungent remarks upon American affairs ever made by an Englishman. He discussed the question with peculiar accuracy, and evinced an intelligent view of American politics; and stated the true cause of all our difficulties; and declared as his opinion that the North is not responsible for either the cause or effects of the rebellion. He says England herself is responsible for all the evils that slavery has brought upon the American people. He glories, because that colonies of three millions, have in eighty years, grown to a nation of thirty millions, and that England's only rival is, her own offspring. He pays a high tribute to the social and political prosperity of the United States, at the inception of the rebellion, and with a mixture of pride and generosity, gives us every encouragement which an unprejudiced mind, and a gallant heart can offer. He not only looks at the question with an eye of a philanthropist, but with the forecast of a consumate statesman. He casts back the falsehood that the North is fighting for empire and the South for independence. The South governed for eighty years and originated all those measures detrimental to the interests of the British Empire.—He holds the South responsible for all that liberty may suffer in this contest and should the cause of our country triumph, it will be the triumph of truth over error, of reason over prejudice, the unmistakable evidence of the irresistable progress of human happiness and prosperity. We join in whatever may be said in favor of our country, and look upon every man who would debase her as the enemy of mankind and the very concentration of guilt and wickedness.

Report of the Secretaries.

For the benefit of our readers we give in this week's issue the report of the Secretaries in a condensed form. The only apology we offer for delay is, that reports in the form as they emanated from the pen of their authors,were too long for our columns; and as to condensing them, we had no time before.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The number of troops in the field, both regulars and volunteers, amounts: for three monthis to 77,875; and for the war to 640, 637; making in all 718,512, volunteers;—and 20,334 regulars, making the total force, 660,971 men. The next fiscal year will end June 30, 1863, for which an appropriation is asked for the support of 500,000 men. A deficiency occurs in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, owing to the increased force above the estimates, and also the extraordinary expense increased in discharging the three month's contingency. The establishment of a national foundry is recommended. The capacity of the Springfield Armory should be increased, so that we may be able to have a million of muskets in our arsenals; with a corresponding quantity of cavalry and artillery arms and equipments. That immediate attention be paid to fortifications upon our frontiers, and lake coast. Promotions in the volunteer force recommended to be made according to merit, and from among those in sevice in the field. The repair of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad west of Harper's Ferry to receive assistance from the government. A change in the boundaries of Virginia, proposed, so as to throw all that part of the state between the Blue Ridge and the Chesapeake, to Maryland. In conclusion:

It is already a grave question what shall be done with those slaves who are abandoned by their owners on the advance of our troops into southern territory, as at Beaufort district of South Carolina. The numbers left within our control at that point is very considerable, and similar cases will probably occur. Can we afford to send them forward to their masters to be by them armed against us or used in producing supplies to maintain the rebellion. Their labor may be useful to us.—Withheld from the enemy, it lessens his military resources, and withholding them has no tendency to induce the horrors of insurrection even in rebel communities.—They constitute a military resource,and being such, that they should not be turned over to the enemy is too plain to discuss. Why deprive him of supplies by a blockade and voluntarily give him men to produce supplies? The disposition to be made of the slaves of rebels after the close of the war can be safely left to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress. The representatives of the people will unquestionably secure to the loyal slaveholders every right to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the country.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The duties of the navy during the past summer have been arderous and extensive. About three thousand miles of sea coast have been effectually blockaded; and one hundred and fifty-three vessels have been captured, attempting to run the blockade and otherwise violating the laws of nations. Captain Wilkes for his conduct in arresting the traitors Slidell and Mason merited and received the approval of the Department. On the 4th of March last, only 42 vessels carrying 550 guns and 7,600 men. Now there are in commission 264 vessels carryiug 2,557 guns and over 22,-000 men. The Secretary proposes to protect loyal men and arrest insurgents whether they be black or white. The naval estimate for the year ending June 30, 1863, amounts to $44,625,655, and there is besides a deficency of over $16,000,000 ordered for the payment of vessels purchased; for repairing and fitting up vessels; and for the construction and completion of twenty iron clad vessels. The Secretary is determined to render the navy an efficient auxilliary in putting down this rebellion.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Frankstown twp.,
Saturday. Dec. 14th 1861.

Messrs Editors:—In looking over the "Whig" of this week's issue, I saw a notice therein, of a "Lyceum or Debating club" gotten up in Somerset Pa. and the question is asked, "Cannot a similar, or a rival Association be established?" Well Frankstown Twp. School No 7. is not behind in this matter. On last night a Literary Society was organized at the above mentioned place; and, as the Society has for its object the acquisition and diffusion of knowledge, the people of this Valley who are the friends of popular education came out in such numbers,that the house was literally cram'd with men,women,and children. After the Society was organized Messrs. Elmore Geesey, Angus B, Stewart, Charles Geesey, Lawrence Streepy, Charles Baker, and Henry Geesey declaimed select pieces, after which Mr, Mitchell, County Superintendent of Common Schools, delivered an address upon the subject of popular education;which, was listened to with the most profound attention by those present, and which, at the close, brought the loud applause of the citizens present, and for which a vote of thanks was immediately tendered by the delighted audience. Indeed, it is but justice to Mr. Mitchell, to say that the people expressing themselves since that time, consider it an eloquent, patriotic, and intellectual address, and read in a masterly style. We will be pleassd to see him among us again as soon as practicable.

This morning the Teachers, or some of them at least,met at the same School house and organized a "Teachers' Associaton." The citizens came out again, and remained with us until nearly sun set, when we adjourned. The citizens extended the rites of hospitality,with great cordiality, to the teachers during the day; there were six teachers present. The Association adopted for its motto, "Be sure you are right, then go ahead." But what cheered us most was the citizens assuring us that they would sustain us to their utmost.

Some of the Directors were with us on Friday, and on Friday night, and on Saturday. They, too, seem to be alive on the subject of education, and among other things which they have done for the advancement of the Common Schools of Frankstown Twp. for which they deserve high commendation, is the introduction of "Mitchell's Outline Maps," into the eleven schools in the township, and if the present Board continue, the President, Mr. J. Robinson, having been in office *twelve years already*, or men of like stamp succeed them, I am under the impression, judging from every circumstance, that as Frankstown is already one among the leading townships in Blair County, it will soon be the leading township; for while some of the leading townships, *through the pressure of the times*, have retrograded, Frankstown, through the energy of the Directors, sustained by two thirds perhaps three fourths of its intelligent citizens not only kept the foot hold they had ,but actually, in the case of the "Maps," made one great step in advance, and I do not think it the least invidious for me to say here, that the honor of this (for it is an honor) belongs, mainly to Messrs Robinson Hileman, Slippy, and Figart. No disparagement to the other two, however, for as far as I can discover they offered no objection and then the great beauty of it is the people generally, have been much pleased with this addition to their schools, and, of course, the teachers are delighted—no teacher of any gumption, could be otherwise than pleased with them.

XETXE

We give our readers a portion of Mrs. Raymond's letter which her friends failed to furnish at our last date.

Belize, Honduras,
Thursday, Nov. 14.

As a steamer starts to-day for New York, via. Jamaica, I add a few lines to say we are all well, comfortably fixed at the Wesleyan minister's, and though theirs is somewhat different from our style of living, yet we are pleasantly and quietly situated. I attended a class meeting last evening, which meets at the parsonage led by the minister's lady—Mrs. Webb—except her, I was the only white person, present.—Most of the members seem to enjoy experimental religion, and though their language is Creole, it is not wanting in force to express the power of Divine love, which many of them did with an artlessness of style, and depth of emotion that reached the innermost recesses of my heart. The number of members connected with this society, I am told, is over seven hundred.

It has been raining for two days, and the earth seems thoroughly drenched, but, two hours of vertical sun will leave scarcely a vestige of dampness.

The bushes and oleander trees are laden with choice flowers of every variety of hue. I see but few roses or flowers familiar to my eye, but all are much more luxuriant than those of the United States. Women pass my window, constantly, bearing trays of fruit upon their heads. The natives live on these and fish, the latter abound in every variety and flavor. Turtles are so large, here, that they are bought, in the market by the pound, in large steaks, as you buy beef or pork. They roast, fry, stew, or make soup of it, according to the taste of the purchaser. There are no vegetables raised here like those raised at home. They seem to be all brought from the United States or England, and, of course, are very dear, potatoes selling at $6 per barrel. How I wish I had brought my dried corn with me, as there is nothing of the kind here, but I presume I shall learn to like the fruits of this country, soon, so as not to sigh for the vegetables of Pennsylvania.

Busy memories of the loved ones left, of the comforts of home forsaken, would fain spread a loneliness over my spirit, but I am able to resist them, especially when in the company of the accomplished Mrs. McN. (before mentioned) who is a pattern of English dignity and feminine loveliness. Ere this you have had some snow. While we are seeking the coolest spot, to catch the sea breeze, you are making grateful acknowledgements to bright fires and hot stoves. I have already had a scream by seeing a mammoth spider, fully five inches in length, with a body like a walnut. I gave him to feel, by the weight of a hand-brush that his room was more acceptable than his company. The natives are no more afraid of these horrible creatures than we are of flies or ants.

Remember me to all the dear friends of our town and county. Assure them that distance shall not corrode the golden chain of friendship by which I feel linked to their affections, and, though we may never meet, from this far off land, the incense of prayer shall ascend, for their prosperity, from the heart of M. T. R.

THE REBELLION.

Fighting on the Upper Potomac.

WILLIAMSPORT, Dec. 20.—Affairs in and around this port are quiet, except that there has been an exchange of shots with the enemy at Dam No. 5, and at Falling Waters.

The rebel Jackson's battery, at the former place, including a twelve-pound rifled gun, has been at work, endeavoring to destroy the dam, which seems to be the principal object, of his demonstration. His fire is responded to by two Parrot Guns of Knapp's Pennsylvania battery.

At Falling Waters one section of Best's battery has been operating against two of Jackson's guns. The design of the rebels at Falling Watters appears to be to distract attention from Dam No. 5. The effect of our fire has not been developed. The enemy's guns have produced no result.

There is not the least danger of Jackson's attempting to cross the river Deserters from the rebels say that he has been ordered to destroy Dam No. 5, at all sacrifices. The Connecticut Fifth has been ordered to join General Kelly's command and will report at Hancock or Romney in a few days. Colonel Kenley's First Maryland, Colonel Murphy's Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, and Lieutenant Cushing's section of Best's Battery, arrived here today.

Colonel Leonard's forces have been so disposed as to prevent any danger of a surprise.

Miscellaneous War News--More Good News from Missouri

ST. LOUIS, DEC. 20.—Further information is received from the West this morning, to the effect that, in addition to the expidition of General Pope against the enemy at or near Clinton, the county seat of Henry county, another part of his forces, under Colonel Davis and Major Marshall, surprised another camp of rebels, on the afternoon of the 18th, near Nutford, a little north of Warrensburg.

A brisk skirmish ensued, when the rebels finding themselves surrounded, surrendered.

Colonel Davis took 1,300 prisoners including three colonels, seventeen captains, 1,000 stand of arms, sixty-five wagons, one thousand horses, a large quantity of tents, baggage, and supplies. Our loss was two killed and eight wounded. The rebel loss is not yet known.

Information from Glasgow states that our troops have captured two tons of powder, buried on Claib Jackson's farm.

Major Hibbard captured sixty rebels a day or two since, in Johnson County.

Good news is expected from Kansas, the troops having been moving briskly in the last day or two.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 2.

Gen. McCall is reported to have been killed in a skirmish last night.

Destructive Fire.

WASHINGTON. Dec. 26.—About 7 o'clock to night, a fire broke out in the Government stables, near the War Department, where they had about 2,000 horses and harness for most of them. The stable consists of ten separate sheds, thirty two feet wide, and about 600 feet long, in each of which were some two hundred horses, and so rapidly did the fire spread, that it was impossible to save all the horses.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Dec. 29.—As the steamboat Express, which runs between Old Point and Newport News, was leaving the latter place this morning a rebel tug boat was seen off Sewall's Point. She wore a Commodore's blue pennant, which was mistaken for a flag of truce, but on the express arriving within range, she fired across her bows, followed by several shells. The greatest consternation prevailed for a short time on board the Express, which is unarmed, and the schooner Sherwood, employed to bring water from Newport News, which was at the time in tow, was cut adrift. The Sherwood was immediately deserted by her crew, consisting of four men, who escaped by a small boat to Newport News, and drifting down with the tide was taken possession of by the rebel tug and towed to Craney Island. Her captain stuck to her and was taken prisoner. The tug subsequently made her appearance for a second time, but the Express had crowded all steam on and had reported the circumstance to the flag ship,

After a long delay, about half a dozen gunboats got started steaming towards the scene, and threw a few shells into Sewall's Point and Pig Point batteries without producing any effect, however, as far as known. Had it not been for the inexcusable delay in our gunboats getting to the spot, the rebel tug might have been intercepted and the schooner saved. The latter had been lined with zinc and fitted out with valuable force pumps, for a water boat. The loss is estimated at about $2,-000, and belonged to Assistant Quartermaster Noyes.

The brig Empire, Commander Crosby, which sailed yesterday for Port Royal to open a trade, with a cargo of fresh provisions, &c., took out a balloon and chemicals, and an apparatus for inflating it, consigned to Gen. Sherman under the direction of Prof. Starkweather, of the Aeronautic Department. Prof. Starkweather will make an ascension in the vicinity of Beaufort.

The steam frigate Brooklyn arrived from the Philadelphia Navy Yard this morning.

A flag of truce was sent down this afternoon but we hear of no news.

A note from Gen. Huger to Gen. Wool announces that he is ready to send 240 prisoners of war down the James river from Richmond by flag of truce, whenever they will be received. Gen. Wool will send a flag of truce to meet them on Thursday or Friday next. No list of those to be released has yet been received.

Baltimore, Dec. 31—The Norfolk Day Book of Thursday last contains nothing new, except a long editorial urging the importance of increasing the defences of Norfolk; also urging that vessels be sunk in the channel of the river. The editor is evidently alarmed, and has had his confidence in river batteries somewhat shaken.

General Sherman.

The Louisville *Journal* says:

We are sorry that a paragraph found its way into our columns a few days ago stating that General Sherman, who lately officiated here as the head of the Department of the Cumberland, has become insane. Such statements ought not to be published except upon the strongest evidence of their truth. They often originate in random assertions or vague and careless conjectures of malicious or idle men, and such, we apprehend, is the present instance. Gen. Sherman is one of the most accomplished officers in the United States service. His mind is probably unsurpassed in power and comprehensiveness by that of any military man of our country. He sees clearly, grasps strongly, and combines skillfully. In his dauntless heroism, he is the equal, of Richard the Lion Heart. His deportment at the battle of Bull Run, as we have heard it described by eye witnesses, was worthy of the greatest hero of any age.

England Reported Again Affronted.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1861.

The steamships Adriatic and Persia have arrived at Halifax, with troops. Passengers by the Asia report a rumor, that the blocking up of Charleston harbor with stone, is likely to lead to difficulty with European Powers.

It is further rumored that England's warlike preparations will continue, in view thereof, and that the surrender of Messrs Mason and Slidell are not the whole of England's demands.

The steamship Asia will sail at 6 p. m. for New York.

Additional papers between the Etna and Asia contain no real news.

Paris correspondents, generally, say the belief that hostilities between England and America will not be arrested, has become more general.

The Admirality had notified that instructions have been sent to protect British shiping in China and Indian Seas.

The steamers Cleopatra and Parana are likely to be at Halifax to-day.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.

The British war steamer Rinaldo, of [illegible] guns, arrived at Provincetown, last night. Her commander says that he has [illegible] ordered to lay there, and is unable to get sails and making himself at home.

CLIPPINGS.

☞When is thunder like an onion? When it comes peal on peal.

☞Why are the rebels like peas in a pod? Because they must be shelled out before you can take them.

☞Why are washerwomen the most cruel persons in the world? Because they daily wring men's bosom.

☞When a man marries a widow he is bound to give up smoking and chewing. If she gives up her weeds for him, he should, of course, give up the weed for her.

☞In New Lisbon on the 26th ult., Rev. Mr. Smith married a man named Peguin to Miss Fitts. Huckleberry juice and pounded ice are good for fits but we fear this victim is a certain gonner.

☞Wm. B. Astor, of New York, owns, it seems, six hundred shares in the Bank of Louisiana, which in ordinary times would be worth $90,000. The whole property has been confiscated under the rebel sequestration act.

☞A battery ofsixrifled brass 6-pounders, purchased by the city of Cincinnati a few months ago, when an invasion was apprehended, for $7, 930, has been turned over to the Government at the original cost. This would indicate that the Queen City is regarded as secure from invasion.

The street railways in London are said by the *Mechanics' Magazine* to have been quite successful, but some of the rich bankers, especialy the millionaire Hope, are oposed to the innovation. They have besome favorites of the people however, and and are bound to triumph over the opposition to narrow minded men.

☞A BARBEROUS attempt at murder lately, took place at La Guerch France. A young wife attempted to kill her husband by pouring melted lead into his ear while he slept, and during the paroxysm of pain which ensued he struck her three times with the axe, inflicting serious wounds' but not killing her.

☞William Robinson, engineer of the propeller *Orontes*, who was indicted last summer for over-loading the safety valve of that vessel, has been convicted in the United States Court, at Buffalo, and sentenced to pay a fine of $200, and be imprisoned for four months. This is the first conviction under the law, and will no doubt have a salutary influence.

☞Great Men.—Alexander had a wry neck, William the Conqueror, in his latter days was scarcely able to move from corpulency. Hannibal and Philip of Macedon had but an eye a piece. Cæsar and Mahomet were troubled with the falling sickness; and the northern hero, Odin, is said to have been little else than a compound of disease. When Voltaire was first introduced into the Pussian palace, he was desired to enter a closet, where he found a little withered figure, under the clothes, shivering with the ague—it was Frederick the Great.

☞Fatal Jump.—The Girard *Union* says: On monday of last week, John Harrisson of widow Harris, of Springfield, got on a passing sled and rode home from school at noon. Jumping off as the sled passed the house, he made another leap over the fence, causing internal injuries, and giving him such terrible distress that he became delirious, in which state he continued till he died, on Wednesday. His age was 17 years.

☞They are telling a good story in Troy, as follows: "It was rumored that a gentlemen, known to be a loyal citizen, had a secession flag flying from his house Of course here was a tremendous hue and cry raised, and an excited party started for the premises. On reaching the house it was found to be a lady's "balmoral" that had been washed and hung from a back window to dry! The husband avowed his determination to stand by that flag as long as he lived, and the effervescent crowd exploded and disappeared.

In Sennet, about five miles from Auburn N. Y., Mr. Reuben Weeks, on his return home, was charged by his wife with being intoxicated. The discussion became animated, when Mrs. Weeks went into the pantry after a cheese knife, saying that they would settle their difficulties by a deadly fight. Weeks took a shot gun, and, as she returned with the knife in her hand, fired, wounding her fatally.

☞JEWS IN POLAND.—The London Star says that from the latest returns it appears that the kingdom of Poland contains 5,850,000 inhabitants. Of that numbers 600,000 are Jews, of whom 511,000 live in towns, and 89,000 in the country districts. Warsaw has 165,000 inhabitants, 45,000 of whom are Jews. At the census of 1846, Poland contained only 213,000 Jews, of whom 144,000 were in large towns, and 69,000 in villages.

☞Samuel P. Skinner, of [illegible] Bedford who has been on trial [illegible] the United States Ci[illegible] Boston, on a charge [illegible] *Margaret Scott*, [illegible] trader, has bee[illegible] penalty for [illegible] ee, ent

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1862.

Our Public Schools.

An examination of the Public schools, of this place commenced on Thursday the 19th ult., and was continued four days.—The Directors and County Superintendent, attended the exercises, daily, and added to the interest of the occasion.

School No. 1. Primary male department, taught by Miss Jane Horrell was the first examined. This school has the largest number of pupils; numbering about 90 (few being over ten years of age,) and is, perhaps, more difficult to govern than any other in the building. The order, appearance, and progress of the pupils were quite satisfactory; and, we believe, all concerned in the examination, returned from listening to the exercises in spelling and reading—the branches taught in this school—with the impression that Miss H. governs and teaches her pupils with marked ability.

On the same day, in the afternoon, School No. 1. Female department, presented a numerous array of neatly attired little misses, with eyes and faces beaming with desire to exhibit their stores of knowledge. The opportunity being granted, a *very* creditable display was made by them in Spelling, Reading, Multiplication table, Tables of weights and measures, Primary Mental arithmetic, Vowel sounds and Rules for spelling. The order in this school is perfect, and too much credit cannot be awarded to Miss M. J. Williams, the accomplished teacher.

School No. 2. Male department, taught by E. C. Dunmire, Esq., was examined on Friday morning. In all the branches taught, which are Orthography, Reading, Mental and Written Arithmetic, and Geography, the pupils gave ample evidence of progress. The order and classification of this school are excellent. If the boys behave themselves as well when at home, as under Mr. D.'s discipline, then we must have some very good boys in town.

School No. 2. Female department, taught by Miss Susie Hetherington, was the next in order of examination. The young misses were neatly and tastfully prepared for the occasion, and, it may be inferred, there had been a corresponding degree of labor bestowed on their minds; for, in Geography and Mental Arithmetic they were exceedingly well posted: and, in Reading, Writing, Spelling and Written Arithmetic, compare favorably with any girls of their years. Their young voices chimed like "merry bells" as they sung, "The schools of Pennsylvania." This school is in good hands, well conducted and orderly.

Monday was devoted entirely to the examination of School No. 3. Female department, taught by Miss Mary McCord. Number enrolled in school—33, of which 29 are marked on the school record, "*perfect in conduct and progress*," a matter that reflects high credit on the young ladies. The exercises of the day were reviews in U. S. History, Mental Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Physical Geography, and Compositions, besides solving problems in Written Arithmetic, and Algebra.—The classes in the different branches acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of all present. We would be happy to make honorable mention of the names of the fair pupils in the Physical Geography class, and of those who contributed so many racy articles, in prose and verse, to the columns of the "SCHOOL GIRL'S BUDGET," a monthly, edited by themselves; but we forbear to designate, lest it might be imagined we are not pleased with every one of our school girls; and will merely say that, all the classes are composed of worthy pupils in the hands of a most worthy teacher.

Tuesday was spent in examining School No. 3, Male department, taught by Mr. Alex. Fulton, a young man of excellent education and gentlemanly habits. Classes in Orthography, Grammar, Mental and Written Arithmetic, and Geography, were reviewed with credit,—and some promiscuous questions by Directors and Co. Superintendent, were asked and accurately [illegible] by the boys.

[illegible] not been so regularly at- [illegible] as is desirable; hence, [illegible] is not so evident, when [illegible] of the female depart- [illegible] This is not wholly [illegible] parents and [illegible] me.

perseverance; and, without it, though the pupils had an angel for an instructor, they would not make the required advancement. Hence, in order to reap the rich rewards proffered by the School System, children should be instructed at home, that *regular attendance* is an imperative duty, not to be violated except in case of extreme necessity.

The Board of School Directors deserve commendation for the unwavering interest they showed, from begining to end, in the examination just concluded. Hon. Sam'l Calvin, and the County Superintendent, Mr. Mitchell, made several earnest appeals to the ambition of the pupils, encouraged the beginner, and lauded the diligent.—Major W. Williams also expressed, in an appropriate address to the scholars, the great advantages they possess compared with those of the children of former times.

A few parents were present, giving countenance and encouragement to the exercises, thereby evincing a becoming zeal in behalf of their children's educational training. Others by their absence, suggested the inference, that they were of an *opposite* spirit. Their little ones saw no deep-reaching expressions of approbation from a mother's eye, nor heard the exulting tones of a father's encouragement; and, but for the few appreciative spirits, present, their lessons, so well studied, and correctly recited, might have been like exhalations from the wild rose; "wasted on the desert air."

In conclusion we have to say, from the evidence presented at the examination' our teachers are doing their whole duty, and merit our approbation, in words of commendation, and also in regular payments for their services.

FOUND.—A bran new hat. The owner will call at this office prove property, pay charges and take it away.

☞ One of our boys in this office spends his spare moments over the hill studying *Law*.

The Soldiers' Aid Society.

The friends of the Soldiers' Aid Society, in the country places will do great service, by sending in their contributions, as soon as possible, to Mr. James Bingham's, as the ladies are about making up some boxes of articles to send away—and delay is very inconvenient, and perhaps dangerous, to the poor wounded, and sick soldier.

Ho! Christmas Turkey!

Just as we were longing for a Christmas Turkey, as none but printers long and looking wishfully into a wagon full of them' our good friend, MAJOR WM. WILLIAMS, of the U. S. A. removed the clouds which hung over us, by presenting to us the picket "Gobler" of the flock. We and the little ones gobbled him down with a hurry never surpassed. This noble act of the MAJOR, reveals to us the great secret of the success that follows him, in all he undertakes. Long may he live to enjoy the good things of this world, and to secure a blissful hereafter.

A WARNING TO BOYS.—On this day a week, the youngest son, of Wm. M. Lloyd Esq. of this place, while with other boys, playing with a pocket pistol, had his hand badly shattered by a premature discharge, of the weapon. His fingers and thumb are torn, but we learn that amputation will not be necessary. Gunpowder, and pistols are dangerous in the hands of men; and parents cannot be too careful in keeping dangerous weapons from their small children. It would be serving the cause of humynity, to enforce the laws respecting the use of fire-arms. And also to make it a penal offence, to sell powder to small boys.

SAD ACCIDENT AND DEATH.—The Huntingdon *Globe* of Thursday announces the death of Mr. David Confer, Dispatcher for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at that place. It appears that on the evening of the 18th of December, at about five o'clock, while in the act of coupling some cars, he was caught between them, and so severely injured internally, that he died in about two hours afterwards. Dr. M'Culloch was in attendance, and rendered all the assistance medical skill could suggest, but his injuries were of too serious a character, and but little relief could be given. He was sensible up to the time of his death, and although suffering under the most excruciating pains, he conversed freely with those around him. Mr. Confer was a sober polite, industrious, accomodating, active and energetic business man, and during the four or five years he resided in Huntingdon, he won to himself a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He was universally beloved and esteemed by all who knew him. The deceased leaves a wife and seven small children, the youngest only a week or two old, to mourn his unexpected death. His wife loses a fond and affectionate husband, his children a kind and indulgent father, Huntingdon a good and useful citizen, and the Railroad Company, a prompt, careful, active and trusty employee.

☞ On last saturday morning a stranger was found dead in a berth in one of the [illegible]eping cars of the Pennsylvania Road.

One Day Later from Europe.

10,000 Troops to be Sent to Canada.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 22d.

Steamer Arago passed off Cape Race on Saturday evening with dates to 11th inst., via Southampton.

The Paris corespondent of the London *Times* says, that the official opinion of the British Ministers on the outrage perpetrated by the San Jacinto on the Trent, is most precise and positive, viz: That the violence committed by the San Jacinto is indefensible, and that by regarding the Commissioners, Mason and Slidell, as contrabands; Lincoln and his Cabinet contradict themselves, for they refused to admit that they were aware of their presence.

LATER.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Cotton is firmer, but quiet; breadstuffs are dull and declining. Provisions are firm.

It is reported that 10,000 troops will be sent to British North America forthwith.

Com. Williams, R. N., the mail agent on board the steamer Trent, when she was stopped by the San Jacinto, is to have a public dinner given him at Savannah, as a mark of appreciation for his noble and spirited conduct.

The British vessel Rover from Barbadoes for London wasboarded Nov. 5th by the U. S. steamer Montgomery.

MARRIED.

On the 25th inst., at the residence of Mr. John Trout, near Altoona, by Rev. J. A Coleman, Mr. JAMES TROUT to Miss MOLLIE E. MILLS of Chester county, Pa.

MARKETS.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Jan. 3, 1862.

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES, PAID BY OUR DEALERS.

Flour per bbl—Extra Family,	$5 25
" " Extra,	4 75
" " Superfine.	4 75
Wheat per bushel—White,	1 15
" " Red,	1 00
Rye " "	50
Corn " "	45
Oats " "	31
Barley " "	50
Corn Meal per 100 lbs.,	1 00
Potatoes per bushel,	45
Butter per pound,	15
Eggs per dozen,	10
Hay per ton,	8 00
Cloverseed per bushel,	4 00
Timothyseed do.,	1 25
Flaxseed do.,	1 00

Philadelphia Markets

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1862.

Cloverseed, per 64 lbs.,	4.50@4.62½
Timothyseed "	1.25@2.00
Flour per bbl.—Superfine,	5.50@5.62½
Extra,	5.75@5.87½
Fancy brands,	6.50@7.50
Wheat—Penn'a red,	1.25@1.35
Southern,	1.40@1.45
Ohio white and Kentucky,	1.25@1.35
Rye—Penn'a,	72@76
Corn—Old,	64
New,	50
Oats.	44@45

NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary to the estate of Daniel Denny, late of Snyder township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said deceased will make known the same without delay to

JACOB SNYDER, Executor.

Snyder township, January 3d, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Auditor appointed to make distribution of the Estate of Daniel Rhodes, late of North Woodberry township, dec'd., in the hands of his Executors, Paul Rhodes and Fredrick Rhodes, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Hollidaysburg on Monday, the 13th of January, A. D. 1862 when and where all persons interested are requested to attend

AUG. S. LANDIS, Aud'r.

[Jan. 3d. 1862. 3t.]

SEIGEL SALOON.

JOS VOGLE, Proprietor,
Montgomery St—Hollidaysburg, Pa.
In the room formerly occupied by John McKeage as a Segar Store.

'One Flag—One Country—Swei Lage!'

FRESH LAGER, ALES, Sardines, Shwitzer, Segars, and Refreshment of all kinds. Everybody and their friends are respectfully invited to give him a call. [Jan. 3d, 1862. tf.]

SOMETHING NEW!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

DOWNER'S Patent Hemmer and Shield,

FOR HAND SEWING.

Is pronounced by all who have used it "just the thing" for those using the needle, as it completely protects the finger, and makes a neat and uniform hem while the operator is sewing.

One half the labor of sewing is saved by using this Remarkable Simple and Novel invention.

No lady should be without it. It is also "just the thing" for girls to use learning to sew.

Its remarkable cheapness brings it within reach of the million. Sample sent by mail on receipt of the price, 25 cents.

Descriptive Circulars furnished on application. A liberal discount to the trade.

Enterprising Agents (wanted in every town and county throughout the United States and Canada,) will find most profitable employment in selling this useful article, as it meets with ready sales wherever offered—has no competition—and profits are very large.

$150 per month can be realized.

Address, A. H. DOWNER.
412 Broadway, New York,
Patentee and Sole Proprietor.

N. B.—General and exclusive Agencies will be granted on the most liberal terms.

[Jan. 3d. 1862. 3mos.]

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by precept to the Sheriff of Blair county directed, by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Blair, bearing test the 28th day of October, A. D. 1861, I am commanded to make

PUBLIC PROCLAMATION,

throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, in the county of Blair, on the *Fourth Monday* (27*th day*) *of Jan.* 1862. for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges; when and where all Jurors witnesses and suitors, in the trial of all said issues are required to attend.

Dated at Hollidaysburg, the 6, day of Jan., A. D. 1862, and in the 84th year of American Independence.

SAM'L M'CAMANT, Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by precept to the Sheriff of Blair county directed, dated at Hollidaysburg, the 28th of Oct, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, under the hands and seals of the Hon. Geo. Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria, and the Honorables Samuel Dean and Adam Moses his associates, Judges of the county of Blair, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictment and presentments, made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall be committed or perpetrated within said county, or all persons who are or shall hereafter be committed for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make

PUBLIC PROCLAMATION

throughout my whole bailiwick that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, will be held at the Court House in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, on the

First Monday (3*d day*) *of February*, 1862. and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then there to prosecute them as it shall be just; and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within the said county, be there in their proper persons, at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day, with their inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Hollidaysburg, the 6, day of Jan. A. D. 1862, and in the 84th year of American Independence.

SAM'L M'CAMANT, Sheriff.

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, AND *LIFE BITTERS.*

Are pure vegetable extracts. They cure all bilious disorders of the system. They regulate and invigorate the liver and kidneys; they give tone to the digestive organs; they regulate the secretions, excretions and exhalations, equalize the circulation, and purify the blood. Thus, all bilious complaints—some of which are Torpid Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chills and Fevers, Costiveness or Looseness—are entirely controlled and cured by those remidies.

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR removes the morbid and bilious deposits from the stomache and bowels, regulates the liver and kidneys, removing every obstruction, restores a natural and healthy action in the vital organs. It is a superior family medicine, much better than pills, and much easier to take.

DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS is a superior tonic and diuretic; excellent in cases of loss of appetite, flatulency, female weakness, irregularities, pain in the side and bowels, blind, protruding and bleeding piles, and general debility.

Read the following Testimony:

Jas L. Brumley, merchant, 184 Fulton street New York writes, August 18, 1860: "I have been afflicted with Piles, accompanied with bleeding, the last three years; I used DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR and LIFE BITTERS, and now consider myself entirely cured.'

Hon John A. Cross writes: "Brooklyn, March 15, 1860.—In the Spring of 1859 I took a severe cold, which induced a violent fever. I took two doses of DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR. It broke up my cold and fever at once. Previous to this attack, I had been troubled with dyspepsia several months; I have felt nothing of it since."

Otis Studley, Esq., 128 East 28th Street, N. Y., writes: "August 13, 1860.—I had difficulty with Kidney Complaint three years, with constant pain in the small of my back. I had used most all kinds of medicines, but found no permanent relief until I used DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, and LIFE BITTERS.

I passed clotted blood by the urethra. I am now entirely cured, and take pleasure in recommending these remedies."

Mrs. C. Teflow, 11 Christopher Street, N. Y., writes: "Feb. 29, 1860.—I have been subject to attacks of Asthma the last twenty years. I have never found anything equal to DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, in affording immediate relief. It is a thorough Liver and Bilious remedy."

Mrs. Young, of Brooklyn, writes, "February 28, 1860.—In May last I had a severe attack of Piles, which confined me to the house. I took one bottle of DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS, and was entirely cured. I have had no attack since."

D. Westervelt, Esq., of South 5th, near 8th Street, Williamsburg, L. I., writes: August 5, 1860—Having been troubled with a difficulty in the Liver, and subject to bilious attacks, I was advised by a friend to try DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR. I did so, and found it to operate admirably, removing the bile and arousing the liver to activity. I have also used it as a FAMILY MEDICINE. When our children are out of sorts, we give them a few drops and it sets them all right. I find it meets the general wants of the stomach and bowels when disordered."

Reader, if you need either or both of these most excellent Remedies, inquire for them at the stores; if you do not find them, take no other, but inclose One Dollar in a letter, and on receipt of the money, the Remedy or Remidies will be sent according to your directions, by mail or express, post paid.

Address, DAN'L S. DARLING,
120 Nassau St., New York.

Put up in 50 cents and $1 Bottles each.

Jan. 3, 1862.—6m.

There will be a meeting of the members of the Blair county Protection Mutual Assurance Company, at the office of the Company in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, on the 1st Monday (6th) of January 1862, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

JNO. DEAN.

Dec. 6, 1861.-2t.] Sec't of B. C. P. I. C.

NOTICE.

The books of Major Raymond have been placed in my hands for settlement. Persons interested will please call and settle.

JNO. H. KEATLEY

Hollidaysburg, Dec. 6, 1861.

PROSPECTUS OF THE DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN,

PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

The attention of the friends of Republican principles throughout the country is invited to the subscription terms, as given below, of the *Daily National Republican*. It is the only paper published at the National Capital which sustains the views of public policy upon which the present Administration was brought into power.

The postage to mail subscribers is thirty-nine cents per quarter, or one dollar and fifty-six cents per annum. This makes, with the subscription price of three dollars and fifty cents per annum, an annual cost of only five dollars and six cents

All treaties and acts of Congress are published in the *National Republican*. The acts of Congress are published as soon after their passage as they can be prepared for the press at the State Department.

All the proclamations of the President, notices from the State Department of the deaths of citizens abroad, advertisements of land sales and for contracts in all the Departments, monthly exhibits of the Treasury, everything in short, of an Executive nature, which is ordered for publication, appears in the *Daily National Republican*. This makes it a useful paper to everybody, and really an indispensable paper to many.

To the extent of the patronage extended to it, still further improvements will be made in its present literary and political merits.

Although this is intended as a Prospectus, specially of the *Daily National Republican*, there is appended also a Prospectus, giving the terms upon which the *Weekly National Republican* is furnished to mail subscribers.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The daily *National Republican* is published every morning (Sundays excepted) at $3.50 per annum, in advance; five copies, $15.00.

Address WM. J. MURTAUGH & CO.,
Washington, D. C.

Illustrated SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. The Best Mechanical Paper in the World.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR.
VOLUME VI.—NEW SERIES.

A new volume of this widely-circulated paper commences on the first of January. It is published WEEKLY, and every number contains sixteen pages of useful information, and from five to ten original engravings of new inventions and discoveries, all of which are prepared expressly for its columns.

To the Mechanic and Manufacturer.

No person engaged in any of the mechanical or manufacturing pursuits should think of "doing without" the Scientific American. It costs but four cents per week; every number contains from six to ten engravings of new machines and inventions, which can not be found in any other publication. It is an established rule of the publishers to insert none but original engravings, and those of the first class in the art, drawn and engraved by experienced persons under their own supervision.

To the Inventor.

The Scientific American is indispensable to every inventor, as it now only contains illustrated descriptions of nearly all the best inventions as they come out, but each number contains an Official List of the Claims of all the Patents issued from the United States Patent Office during the week previous; thus giving a correct history of the progress of inventions in this country. We are also receiving, every week, the best scientific journals of Great Britain, France, and Germany; thus placing in our possession all that is transpiring in mechanical science and art in these old countries. We shall continue to transfer to our columns copious extracts from these journals of whatever we may deem of interest to our readers.

Chemists, Architects, Millwrights and Farmers.

The Scientific American will be found a most useful journal to them. All the new discoveries in the science of chemistry are given in its columns, and the interest of the architect and carpenter are not overlooked; all the new inventions and discoveries appertaining to these pursuits being published from week to week. Useful and practical information pertaining to the interests of millwrights and mill-owners will be found published in the Scientific American, which information they can not possibly obtain from any other source. Subjects in which planters and farmers are interested will be found discussed in the Scientific American; most of the improvements in agricultural implements being illustrated in its columns.

TERMS:

To mail subscribers: Two Dollars a year, or One Dollar for six months. One Dollar pays for one complete volume of 416 pages; two volumes comprise one year. The volumes commence on the first of January and July. Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country. Also a pamphlet to inventors about obtaining patents, sent free.

Western and Canadian money or Post-office stamps taken at par for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit twenty-five cents extra on each years subscription to prepay postage.

MUNN & CO.,
Publishers,
No. 37 PARK ROW, N. Y.

H. FETTINGER'S
GENERAL NEWS AGENCY,
No. 1, ALTOONA HOUSE.

School Books, Blank Books, Stationary, Confectionaries, Cigars & Tobacco,

TOYS & NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Nov. 15, 1861.

The Blair County Whig,

will be published every Friday morning at the News Agency of H. Fettinger, in Altoona, where subscriptions and advertisements will be received. As the Whig is extensively circulated about Altoona it will be greatly to the advantage of the merchants, mechanics and others in or about the town to advertise in it. We will take any thing our customers may have for sale, as pay. Look to your own interests.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of Elizabeth Acker late of Huston township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay to

J. B. SHENEFELT,
Administrator.

[Huston tp., Dec. 20, 1861. 6t.]

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.

October 25, 1861.

NEW STOVES,

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE.

IN ALTOONA.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, such as: Continental Cook, and Herald Cook. The *Elm Gas Burner* which is far superior for Parlors, to Silvers' Gas Burner.

The *Ida Gas Burner* and the *Gem Gas Burner*, these are *the* Stoves of the Season. He has also, the *Egg*, and every variety of Stoves.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to. Store and Shop on Annie street, between Harriet and Adaline streets, East Ward.

STEPHEN WINTERS.

Altoona, Oct, 25, 1861.

TO DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN AND MARINES AND WIDOWS OR OTHER HEIRS of those who have died or been killed in the service. CHAS. C. TUCKER, Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Washington City, D. C.

Pensions procured for Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in service, and Pensions, Bounty Money and Arrears of Pay obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.

Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars.

CHAS. C. TUCKER,
Washington, D. C.

[November 1, 1861.]

Blooded Stock for Sale!!

THE subscriber, having more PURE BLOODED ALDERNEY and GRADE CATTLE on his farm than he desires, will sell some of them at fair prices.

Nov 8.-tf. THADDEUS BANKS.

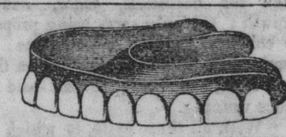
SAMUEL S. BLAIR.....JOHN DEAN

BLAIR & DEAN,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.,

Oct. 18, '61-6m



TEETH—TEETH.

DR. S. KIMMELL, DENTIST, will insert TEETH on pivot, Gold plate, Silver plate, and the Vulcanite base from one, to a full set, on the most reasonable terms. Everything warranted. Gold fillings warranted for forty years.

Office opposite to the Exchange Hotel.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15, 1861.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15th, 1861.

S. M. WOODKOK,

Attorney at Law,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post Office.

October 1, 1861-tf.

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,

MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

NEW GOODS!

HAVING but recently returned from the East with a new stock of ready made CLOTHING &c, the subscriber offers to the public, of this vicinity, a rare chance for cheap and substantial wearing apparel, and respectfully asks a share of the public patronage.

LOUIS GOLDMAN

Oct. 18, '61-3m

POETRY.

The Countersign.

Alas! the weary hours pass slow,
The night is very dark and still,
And in the marshes far below
I hear the bearded whip-poor-will;
I scarce can see a yard ahead,
My ears are strained to catch each sound—
I hear the leaves about me shed,
And the springs bubbling through the ground.

Along the beaten path I pace,
Where white rags mark my sentry's track;*
In formless shrubs I seem to trace
The foeman's form with bending back;
I think I see him crouching low—
I stop and list—I stoop and peer,
Until the neighboring hillocks grow
To groups of soldiers far and near.

With ready piece I wait and watch,
Until my ears familiar grow,
Detect each harmless earthen notch,
And turn guerillas into stone:
And then amid the lonely gloom,
Beneath the tall old chestnut trees,
My silent marches I resume,
And think of other times than these.

Halt! Who goes there?" My chal'enge cry,
It rings along the watchful line;
"Relief!" I hear a voice reply—
"Advance. and give the countersign;"
With bayonet at the charge I wait,
The corporal gives the mystic word;
With arms aport I charge my mate,
Then onward pass, and all is well.

But in the tent that night, awake,
I ask, if in the fray I fall,
Can I the mystic answer make
When the angelic sentries call?
And pray that Heaven may so ordain,
Where e'er I go, what fate be mine,
Whether in pleasure or in pain,
I still may have the countersign.

*White rags are frequently ecattered along the sentinel's post, of a dark night to mark his beat.—*Phila. Press.*

THE FARMER.

The Decay of American Orchards

Dr. John A. Warder, the eminent Ohio pomologist, writing in a late number of *The Cincinnatus* upon the decadence of orchards in this country, gives the prominent causes of failure in the following:

"SUMMARY.—In this essay, I have passed in rapid review, with some occasional amplifications, the chief cause of the premature decay of apple orchards, which may be attributed to the want of proper selection and preparation of the soil; to neglect of cultivation; the exhaustion of the soil; to the want of manures judiciously applied, under the guidance of analyses that indicate the special manure or plant-food required; to excessive fruitage and early maturity of the tree; to old age; to the effect of grafting and using bad stocks; to our bad breeding trees for fruit, rather than for hardiness, vigor, and wood growth; to sickly sorts being propagated; to cold and sudden alternations; to excessive humidity; to diseases in the trees and fruit, and, lastly, to bad and injudicious pruning.

"With all these evils, to which our orchards are so generally subjected, it is not surprising that we should often find them in a state of premature decay, nor that we should hear complaints of their being no longer profitable; but who would expect a crop of corn or wheat to be remunerative under similarly unfavorable circumstances, or when subjected to such utter neglect? No sensible farmer, surely."

Of these thirteen causes of decay, at least nine are simply due to the shiftless management of orchardists. They seem to forget that a good tree cannot be made out of bad materials, on unsuitable soil without manure, and in spite of destructive pruning. They ignore the first dictates of common sense in their systems of management, and of course suffer the consequences. The poor trees are often placed in cold, water-sodden soil, they are unfurnished with manure of a proper sort, they are never trimmed until over grown and crowded, and then they are hacked to pieces, and with all this to contend against, the blind parsimony of their owners generally covers the ground up to the very tree trunks with some exhausted crop. And yet the misused trees are expected to bear good crops, and we hear people condoling with each other about the decay of our orchards. "Somehow, apples don't grow as well now as they did in my father's time." No wonder!

Hollyhock Leaves Make a Beautiful Dye.

Gather the faded leaves of the dark maroon-colored hollyhock, single or double flowers, place a large handful in about a quart of water, with a piece of alum about the size of a filbert; let it simmer down to about the quantity; dip ribbons, cashmere, woolens or silks into the liquid, and you will obtain the fashionable and elegant tint called "*mauve.*" Ribbons should be wrapped in a piece of white calico or linen, so as to dry gradually and evenly. The shade of color may be lessened by adding water, if the tint should be considered too high.

Remedy for Blind Staggers.

A writer in the Charleston *Courier* gives an effectual remedy for that formidable disease in horses, the blind staggers, the recipe being as follows: Gum camphor, one ounce; whisky or brandy, one pint—dissolve. Dose—One gill, in a half pint of gum arabic, flax seed, or other mucilaginous tea, given every three or four hours; seldom necessary to give more than three doses. The horse must be kept from water twenty-four hours. Never bleed in this disease.

☞ Salt, moistened with water, it is said, alleviates the pain caused by the sting of a bee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Historical Sketch of the Cerea.

The following history is published of the career of the Cerea, one of the vessels in the "Rat Hole Squadron:"—She was formerly an armed storeship, belonging to the British navy. During the Revolutionary War she came over loaded with supplies for the British army. A storm coming on, she sought shelter in Long Island Sound. It became known to the Yankee fisherman that she was in their waters, and they determined to capture her. Accordingly they formed a company of nearly one hundred men, and put into the Sound. Shortly after leaving New Bedford harbor they discovered the Britisher in the distance. All hands save an elderly man and three men and one boy, went into the little fishing schooner's hold,all well armed. On the little craft stood until she reached the fishing ground, where they threw out their lines, and were soon engaged in catching fish. The storeship altered her course,and ran down toward the fisherman, and fired a gun, and the Yankee boys headed their vessel toward the ship. As soon as she came within hail they were ordered to come along side, which they did after some murmuring. The fish which had been taken were transferred to the deck of the storeship, and carried over to the other side of the vessel, away from the side where the schooner lay. Curiosity prompted the British sailors to crowd around the fishermen with their fish. In the meantime one of the boys took a fish and threw it out of one of the ports, and it striking the schooner's deck gave the signal for the men in hold to come up.—This was but the work of a moment, and before the Britisher could arm his crew, or recover from the surprise, his ship was a prize. The ship was taken into New Bedford, where she was discharged of her stores, and when the war was over she was converted into a whaler,and she has been employed in that business from that to within a year past. She now goes to assist in sealing up one of the Southern ports.—The Cerea was a very fast sailer, and has been ordinarily a very lucky ship. But now her sailing days are over, and she will find a white sandy bed on which to lie until broken up by the strong waves of old ocean.

Henry Clay and the Southern Confederacy.

There are some sentences in the running debate in the United States Senate in 1850, following Henry Clay's speech on the admission of California, which, strange as they seemed then to an unsuspecting North, sound startlingly familiar now. Some one had reminded Mr. Clay that his position was a very strange one for a Senator from a slaveholding State He said:

"I have heard something said on this and a former occasion, about allegiance to the South. I know no South, no North, nor East, nor West, to which I owe any allegiance. My allegiance is to this Union and to my State, but if gentlemen suppose they can exact from me an acknowledgment of allegiance to any ideal or future contemplated Confederacy of the South, I here declare that I owe no allegiance to it, nor will I, for one, come under any such allegiance. I know what my duties are, and gentlemen may cease to remind me of the fact that I come from a slaveholding State."

At the close of Mr. Clay's remark, Senator Foot replied:

"I was quite startled by one remark that fell from the lips of the honorable Senator from Kentucky. He insinuates that he fears that some persons in the South are aiming to establish a Southern Confederacy. What did the honorable Senator mean by disclaiming so emphatically all allegiance to a Southern Confederacy, now or hereafter?"

Mr. Clay—"The honorable Senator knows perfectly well that the language, as used here again and again, is 'treachery to the South,' 'abandoning the South,' 'failing to uphold the interests of the South.' Now, what I meant to say was, that I knew of no South in the shape of a Confederated Government; no South to which I owed allegiance."

☞ Some time ago there lived in Vermont a queer old man named Miller.—He had lost part of his palate and was a rare specimen. He owned a mill, the water of which was brought for some distance through a wooden flume. One morning an apprentice informed him that the flume was full of suckers. Miller posted himself at its mouth, placing a large basket to catch the suckers in, while the boy went to the other end, to hoist. There was a "rush of many waters," carrying Miller, basket and all, over the overshot wheel, and thirty feet below. All dripping, he scrambled out, sputtering, "You may think I'm an idiot, but I ain't such a consarned fool that I can't see through that joke."

Something of a Village.

London covers, now 78,029 acres. The London of 1861 is equal to three Londons of 1810; and nearly one million of population has been added to it in the last ten years. As a seaport it swallows up nearly all the commerce of the British islands.—One-half of all the custom revenue of the kingdom is collected in the port of London and this amounts for London, to about $165,000,000. In round numbers 83,750-000 pounds of tea are imported into London, out of 89,000,000 pounds received.

☞ Vice President Hamlin has appointed Senators Fessenden and Trumbull regents of the Smithsonian Institute, to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Senator Douglas and the treason of Mason,

The Manufacture of Sugar in Illinois.

The farmers in this State, during the past season, cultivated the Chinese Sugar Cane extensively. They are manufacturing from it large quantities of syrup, or molasses, but have not generally succeeded in the mafinufacture of sugar. It is supposed that they have generally cultivated an inferior article of cane, as in some of the counties the farmers have grown a variety of the cane from which they have manufactured sugar successfully. The following extract upon this subject from the Rushville Citizen, will doubtless be of service to some of our farmers in their future operations in this line:

'Mr. Samuel Hooker, who lives six or eight miles North of Rushville, has a species of sugar cane he calls the 'Hity Hety,' we believe which is decidedly superior to the common variety around here. He says it grows larger but has no suckers, yields more and better juice and is less likely to become adulterated with broom corn and other seed. But its crowning feature is its quality for sugar making.—After the ordinary boiling for molasses, it gradually granulates and makes a good quality of sugar. There is no mistake in this, for we have seen several pounds of the sugar, we have a sample in our office. Mr. Hooker's molasses is also far ahead in clearness and solidity, of the common Sorghum.

"We see it stated that the farmers of Knox county have had great success with their cane, and that their molasses readily granulates. Also, that the farmers of Henderson county have made large quantities of sugar. Our cane in Schuyler is evidently deteriorating, and we would advise our farmers to investigate friend Hooker's variety, also to communicate with some Knox or Henderson county men about their cane."

A Mild Winter in Prospect.

Every year about this time, the question starts up as to whether there is to be a close or open winter, and the idiosyncrasies of the beaver, the squirrel, and other animals that are supposed to know a thing or two about the weather, are consulted as carefully as were the oracles of old. The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* says, "But we think we have a sure thing this time, that it is going to be a mild winter. Joel Hood, the celebrated mountaineer, who has been all over the Northwestern territories, the Pacific States, and the Sandwich Islands and who probably knows as much about peculiarities of wild animals (not to say anything about their furs) as any other man in the West, stakes his reputation upon the prediction that we are to have a mild winter, with the prevailing winds from the South for the next six months. He bases his knowledge upon the doings of the muskrats, beavers, and other animals this fall.

He also says that it has been reduced to a certainty, by scientific and ordinary observation, that whatever winds prevail when the equonoctial line is passed, they will prevail throughout the winter. This fall it was Southern winds, and therefore he is certain they will be the prevailing winds through the winter.

Blair County Whig Almanac
FOR THE YEAR
1862.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
January				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
February							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	
March							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
April			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
May					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
June	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
July			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
August						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
September	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
October				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
November							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
December	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			

DIRECTORY.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHIG.

HOLLIDAYSBURG POST OFFICE.

MAILS CLOSE.

MORNING—	
Philadelphia Through	6 A M.
Eastern Way	"
Western Way	"
Altoona	"
Duncansville	9 A M.
Bedford	"
Martinsburg	1 P M.
Williamsburg	"
Altoona	1.30 P. M.
EVENING—	
Philadelphia Through	8 P M.
Harrisburg "	"
Pittsburgh "	"
Duncansville "	"

MAILS ARRIVE.

MORNING—	
Philadelphia Through	9.20 A M.
Harrisburg "	"
Pittsburg "	"
Western Way	"
Altoona	"
Martinsburg	11 A. M.
Williamsburg	"
EVENING—	
Eastern Way	3.30 P. M.
Altoona	"
Bedford	5 P. M.
Philadelphia Through	10 P. M.

List of Post Offices in Blair County.

Post Office.	*Post Master.*
Altoona,	G. W. Patton.
Antestown,	B. F. Bell.
Arch Spring,	I. C. Caldwell.
Bruce,	David Aurandt.
Canoe Creek.	D. W. Brown.
Duncansville,	Mrs. McCabe.
East Freedom,	John B. Kephart.
Fostoria,	A. B. Myers.
Frankstown,	H. P. Kephart.
Hollidaysburgh,	James Bingham.
Martinsburgh,	J. G. Herbst.
Newry,	Landon Reeve.
Olivia,	S. B. Ewing.
Sabbath Rest,	W. F. Sellers.
Sarah,	Paul Mauk.
Sinking Valley,	D. P. Tussey.
Spang's Mills,	R. Todd.
Springfield Furnace,	A. McAllister.
Tipton,	W. P. Dysart.
Tyrone,	Harriet M. Stewart.
Williamsburgh,	W. J. Spencer.
Yellow Springs,	J. M. Kinkead.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

	Salary.
Abraham Lincoln, of Ill., President,	$25,000
Hannibal Hamlin, of Me., V. President,	8,000

THE CABINET.

W. H. Seward, of N Y., Sec. of State,	8,000
S. P. Chase, of Ohio, Sec. of Treasury,	8,000
C. B. Smith, of Ind., Sec. of Interior,	8,000
Gideon Welles, of Conn., Sec. of Navy,	8,000
Simon Cameron, of Penn., Sec. of War,	8,000
Edward Bates, of Missouri, Att'y Gen.,	8.000
Montg'y Blair, of Md., P. M. General,	8,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Roger B. Taney, of Md., Chief Justice,			6,500
J M Wayne, of Ga., Associate Justice,			6,000
John Catron, of Tenn.,	"	"	6,000
J. A. Campbell, of Ala.,	"	"	6,000
Samuel Nelson, N. Y.,	"	"	6,000
R. C. Grier, of Penn.,	"	"	6,000
Nathan Clifford, Me.,	"	"	6,000

Two vacancies.

Court meets the first Monday in December at Washington.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM BLAIR COUNTY.

Hon S S. Blair, Member of House of Rep's.
Lewis W. Hall, member of the State Senate.
Thaddeus Banks, member of State Legislature.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge, Hon. Geo. Taylor, (of Huntingdon county.)
Associates, Samuel Dean and Adam Moses.
A. S. Morrow, Prothonotary.
Samuel McCamant, Sheriff.
H. A. Caldwell, Register and Recorder.
Benj. L. Hewit, District Attorney.
Geo. L. Cowen, Geo. Koon, and James M. Kinkead, County Commissioners.
H. A. Caldwell, Clerk to Commissioners.
John McKeage, Treasurer.
Peter Good, William Burley, and David Aurandt, Directors of Poor.
John Penn Jones, Poor House Treasurer.
Edward McGraw, jr, Steward of Poor House.
Benj. Rough, Mercantile Appraiser.
A. M. Lloyd, Robert Messimer, and L. L. Moore, Auditors.
James L. Gwin, County Surveyor.
James A. Freeman, Coroner.
John Mitchell, Supt. of Common Schools.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

John Gorley and Geo. B. Bowers, Justices of the Peace.
William Jack, Burgess
Wm. Johnston, John C. West, John McClure, David K. Ramey, A. Vowinkle and Wm. G. Murray, Town Council.
Lewis H. Williams, Clerk to Town Council.
A. S. Landis, Borough Treasurer.
A. Reeder, Weigh Master.
G. W. Russ, Constable.
S. Calvin, J. D. Rea, John Cresswell, Thad Banks, Samuel Barr, and John L. Hemphill, School Directors.
John Cresswell, Treasurer of School Board.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor. A. G. Curtin, of Centre county.
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Eli Slifer.
Attorney General, W. A. Meredith, of Philad.
Adjutant General. E. M. Biddle.
Auditor Gen'l, Thomas E. Cochran, York Co.
Surveyor General, Wm. H. Keim, Berks Co.
State Treasurer, H. D Moore, Philadelphia.
Supt. of Common Schools, Thos. H. Burrows.

THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, Walter H. Lowrie.
Associate Justices, George W. Woodward, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read.

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Hon. Edgar Cowan, of Westmoreland Co.
Hon. David Wilmot, of Bradford Co.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

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Walnut st., Hollidaysburg.
Oct. 23 '61-tf

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THE WORLD'S FAVORITE.
For 32 Years the Standard Magazine.
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IMMENSE DOUBLE SHEET-FASHION PLATES.
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From five to seven full length Colored Fashions on each plate. Other Magazines give only two
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Elevn copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $20.
And the only magazine that can be introduced into the above clubs in place of the Lady,s Book is Arthur's Home Magazine.
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on any kind of a job from a colored Poster down, and do its work as well as any cylinder Press in the world.
I have issued a specimen, done on this press, in pamphlet form, containing a cut of it, and will take pleasure in sending a copy to those who have not received it, on the receipt of a paper from them.
Any publisher inserting this advertisement, to the amount of $10, and sending me a paper containing it, will be allowed the amount of their bill towards payment on one of my presses, if ordered after one year from September 1, 1861. If ordered within one year, $20 will be allowed for the bill. If ordered within six months, $30 will be allowed. And if within three months, $40 will be allowed for the bill.
THESE ARE WAR TIMES AND WAR PRICES.
You will find it for your interest to communicate directly with me, as I warrant the press to be all I represent it, which your merchant can easily find out for you if you are a total stranger in New York. For further particulars please address
A. CAMPBELL,
Nov. 8. 16 Spruce Street, New York.

J. H. KEATLEY,
Attorney at Law
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
References:
Governor A. G. Curtin, Harrisburg,
James T. Hale, Bellefonte, Center Co P

JOHN BROTHERLINE,
Attorney at Law.
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
COAL.
JAS. M. COOPER & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS OF PORTER, MILLIKEN AND CO.)
ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous Coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.
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PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 15, 1861.
The undersigned commenced, in the month of December last, the publication, in this city, of a weekly newspaper, called the "National Republican."
It is printed on a large sheet, twenty-seven by forty-two inches, and is furnished at the low prices stated below.
It contains all the original matter of the daily "National Republican," with the exception of local news not interesting to country subscribers.
It gives full reports of the proceedings of Congress, and of the other departments of the National Government.
It contains all the news of the day, foreign and domestic, markets, &c., &c., as well as an original correspondence from all parts of the country. The miscellaneous department receives special attention, and, in all respects, efforts are being made to establish the character of the "National Republican" as a Family Newspaper.
Washington being now the central point of the current military operations, great attention is paid to furnishing the readers of the "National Republican" with full, and especially with *accurate*, accounts of the progress of the war for the Union.
In politics the paper is Republican, sustaining the Administration of Mr. Lincoln.
There is no other Republican paper in the District of Columbia, or in the vicinity of it, and it is believed that recent events have opened to such a paper an important sphere of useful effort. The time has come when the actual administration of the Government upon Republican principles will explode the misrepresentations which have made those principles so distasteful to the South.
But it is not only here and in this vicinity that the projectors of the "National Republican" hope to make it useful. To the whole country they offer a journal which will discuss national politics from a national standpoint, and which will never be swerved from patriotic duty by any overpowering pressure of local interest.
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☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.
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3 squares, (36 lines)	5 00	8 00	12 00
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